

THE CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

ONE YEAR, \$1.50

SEVEN MONTHS, 1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Jackson as Second-Class Mail Matter.

REV. DR. C. B. GALLOWAY will preach the annual sermon at the Commencement Exercises of the Centenary College, Jackson, La., next sabbath.

DON'T overlook the able communication on the second page, entitled, "A government of the people, the safe-guard of their liberties."

SEVEN new Railroads are now being built in Georgia, the pioneer "Supervision State"; and yet "supervision" deters capital from investing in Railroad enterprises. Bosh!

SENATOR GEORGE presided over the Levee Convention with ability and fairness, and participated in its deliberations, and the able discussion between him and Mr. Williams, of Yazoo, was a notable feature of the Convention.

A STATEMENT is going the rounds which THE CLARION copied, that negotiations for the construction of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, were pending with prospects of success, whether the company succeeded in obtaining the land grant, or not. We learn that the announcement was premature, and that the negotiations were not successful.

YAZOO has reason to be satisfied with her delegation in the Levee Convention. Messrs. Williams, Parist, Hicks, Richardson, Mangum, Poinexter, Willis and Cox, were all practical men, who addressed themselves, seriously to the work before them. Mr. John S. Williams, the speaking member of the delegation, ranked with the ablest debaters on the floor, and won universal applause by the logical and eloquent manner in which he handled the subjects which were presented for consideration.

THE article on the condition of the negro in Delaware, should not escape notice. Delaware was nominally a slave State before the war, but practically free. It is immediately surrounded by, or in the neighborhood of, the communities that have howled the loudest about the condition of the emancipated negro in the Southern States. It would seem that the howling philanthropists, in their concern for the Borobolans afar off, have overlooked the Africans at their own doors. The article is taken from the New York Christian Observer, an organ of one of the religious denominations.

State Pharmaceutical Association.

We have received from Mr. Edgar Delery, druggist at Bay St. Louis, and who was the first, we believe, to suggest the idea of a State Pharmaceutical Association, a very earnest appeal to the druggists of Aberdeen to meet with others of the profession who have signed a call for Jackson, June 12th, instead of holding the proposed separate meeting at Aberdeen on 18th of same month. Why would it not be a good compromise for all to meet on the date first named, and let the second annual meeting be held at Aberdeen in 1884? Reduced rates of fare have been obtained on all the roads for the meeting announced for 12th. We have been pleased to note the movement among the druggists for a State Association, and hope to see its organization harmoniously and thoroughly effected.

The Levee Covenant.

We have never witnessed a more deliberative assembly within the capital, than the Levee Convention which met on the 24th. The delegates were a representative body, and they spoke and acted under the inspiration of the momentous crisis with which they were dealing. Contrary to expectation, the delegates from the front and back counties, after patient consultation and earnest inquiry, agreed upon, and formulated a plan which practical and experienced men are confident, if carried out, will afford the section of the State interested, the protection from the devastating floods of the next high water season. Having thus agreed, the Convention petitioned the Governor to assemble the Legislature for the purpose of legalizing the plan agreed upon. That grave question is in his hands, and there we will leave it without argument or comment, to be decided according to his conscientious convictions of duty. Judging from the character of the men who compose the Legislature, now that a plan has been formulated, involving no tax or burden whatever, except upon the river counties directly interested, we suppose the subject could be disposed of in the time consumed by the Convention. Other questions, if introduced, would be frowned out of the body. They would be out of place—untimely and inappropriate.

Is the Legislature of 1882 the fight for a Supervisory Law was made with all the vim and ability that could be brought to bear upon the question, and failed to pass, but the same Legislature passed bill after bill, embracing "legislation within Constitutional limits," that effectually, by sacred and solemn covenant, disarmed the Legislature and the State of constitutional power to "supervise" her railroads except in the way of passing a general law, giving to all the old roads the rights and privileges and protection specifically granted by charter to the new ones.

The foregoing is from the Aberdeen Examiner. After citing the provisions of numerous railroad charters granted by the Legislature, it adds:

We hold that in granting these powers the State made a full and complete surrender of whatever constitutional right of "supervision of Railroads," she may have possessed, so far as the roads named are concerned, and we do not suppose that any lawyer will take issue with us upon this matter. "Supervision" passed with the enactment of these charters from the Legislature to the Judicial Department of the State Government, and the railroads and their patrons, are thrown upon the courts for enforcement and punishment as in the matter of all other laws that establish rights or mark the limits of privilege and exemption.

We are not sure that we rightly comprehend the idea our contemporary intends to convey. The sum of it seems to be, that the State by giving the companies authority to fix "just and reasonable rates of transportation" surrendered its right to regulate, supervise or control them. Nothing was further from the thought of the Legislature; and we will do the attorneys of the railroads who wrote their charters the justice to say that they could not have intended to circumvent the representatives of the people by any such cunning device. The language of the Examiner is strange enough in the face of the repeated decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the country, that such charters do not give away the State's right of control. The Examiner's exchanges are now full of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States lately pronounced in two cases definitely and unmistakably settling that very question, or in other words, reaffirming what had been before decided. The argument of the railroad attorneys was that the State had granted to the Board of Directors of the companies, "the power to establish such rates of toll as they might from time to time by their by-laws determine." The court decided that a clause of the kind in a railroad charter is not a contract preventing the State Legislature by law, or through its constituted agents, from supervising and regulating their freights and fares. In the absence of such exercise of authority by the State, it is the province of the companies to fix their charges, but it is subordinate to the authority of the State. And so the companies which were chartered by the Mississippi Legislature in earlier days have the right to prescribe their own rates, as have the companies which were chartered by the present Legislature, but an inseparable condition of this provision is that the sovereignty of the State when invoked supercedes the authority of the companies. This is the supreme law of the land as expounded by the tribunal of last resort under our government; and here the argument ought to close.

In taking issue with the Supreme Court of the United States, we apprehend our friend of the Examiner has rushed in where the shrewd and able attorneys retained by the companies would fear to tread.

LET us hasten to dispel the fears of the Vicksburg Herald. The Democratic party, in adopting as its organic law the doctrine of supervising corporations, never intended to include manufacturing companies; and therefore, we pledge that the Wesson Mills and all other manufacturing concerns are secure from State control. There are twenty-four States that have adopted laws regulating corporations. None of them include manufacturing companies, for the plain reason that they are not invested with the State's right of eminent domain which carries with it the right of State supervision. When they ask to "be invested with the right of eminent domain—the right to seize private property for their own use—and their application is granted—it will be time enough to talk about making them subjects of legislative control. Manufacturing concerns are private property, and no more intended for public use than your neighbor's plantation; nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that he has. On this proposition, THE CLARION says to the Herald, shake! We are also agreed in favor of the passage of a federal supervision law. In taking this position the Herald concedes the right of legislative control.

THE candidates for Speaker are Messrs. Springer, Randall, Cox, Blackburn, and last, but by no means least, Carlisle, who as a Revenue Reformer is above reproach, and has not his intellectual superior, if equal, in either branch of Congress.

THE new Tariff law will go into effect July 1st.

The Speakership—The Electoral Commission.

The New York World is not on our exchange list, but we find reproduced from its columns in the Vicksburg Herald, the strongest point yet made against Mr. Randall's election to the Speakership. It charges that he supported the Electoral Commission and that his rulings as Speaker were favorable to the perpetuation of the fraud by which the country was cheated out of its choice for President in 1876. But we will let the arraignment speak for itself:

Above all, we oppose Mr. Randall's election as Speaker because when he held that position in 1876 he had the power to prevent the iniquity of the counting in of Hayes and refused to exercise it.

After all the rascalities of the Returning Boards had become known; after the frauds and perjuries of the Electoral Commission had been consummated; after the road had been made clear for a reversal of the popular verdict in the Presidential election—even then the defeated Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, could not have been accorded the office stolen from Mr. Tilden if Speaker Randall had not aided the Republican minority of the House, on the evening of March 1 and the early morning of March 2, 1876, in forcing a vote on the objections sent down from the joint convention, thus bringing the convention again together to complete the fraudulent count.

But for Samuel J. Randall's aid the records of the United States would never have been stained by the lying declaration "that Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years commencing on the fourth day of March, 1877."

The New York Herald replies that the World is playing into the hands of President Arthur and his supporters by reviving a dead issue. We don't know so well about its being a dead issue. Upon the 48th Congress will devolve the duty of counting the electoral votes cast for President in 1884, and installing the person elected. If that matter is to enter the canvass for Speaker, THE CLARION puts in nomination, O. R. SINGLETON of Mississippi.

Civil Service Reform—(So Called).

It is said that about fifteen thousand of the 100,000 and more office-holders under the United States government, are subject to the competitive examinations prescribed in the so-called Civil-Service Reform legislation of the last Congress. They apply to the lower grade of offices in the Departments at Washington, and to Port offices, and to Custom-houses having fifty officials employed. An unjust provision of the law is that persons already holding positions are exempt from examination. That's what we would call civil service reform with a vengeance. The examinations will be in the following branches, and when perfect, will be scored as follows:

1. Orthography, penmanship, and copying, 100.
2. Arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage, 100.
3. Interest, discount and elements of book-keeping and of accounts, 100.
4. Elements of English language, letter-writing and the proper construction of sentences, 50.
5. Elements of the history, geography and government of the United States, 50.

Every application, in order to entitle the applicant to appear for examination or to be examined, must state under the oath, the facts on the following subjects: 1. Full name, residence and post-office address. 2. Citizenship. 3. Age. 4. Place of birth. 5. Health and physical capacity for the public service. 6. Limit of preference by reason of military or naval service. 7. Previous employment in the public service. 8. Business or employment and residence for the previous five years. 9. Education. Such other information shall be furnished as the commissioner may reasonably require touching the applicant's fitness for the public service. The applicant must also state the number of members of his family in the public service, and where employed, and make also assert that he is not disqualified under section 5 of the civil service act, which is as follows: "That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, appointment or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable."

AFTER the matters of controversy between Messrs. Manning and Chalmers in this paper were put in type and printed, we received a telegram from Col. Manning correcting the statement that he had had "an interview on the Chalmers-Manning contest." As it was originally published in journals friendly to him, and had not been disavowed, we inferred it was authentic. It is proper to accompany its publication with this statement of Col. Manning. We intend that our readers shall have all the light possible upon a subject of public importance, and will be more than gratified to publish any reply that he, or others concerned, may choose to make to the letter of Chalmers.

THE tide of immigration which is setting into this State from the farmers of the Northwest, for the most part has been produced by Granger influence. If people who are abusing the Grangers as being guilty of little less than treason for speaking their opinions upon important questions of political economy, will consult Maj. Wall, Commissioner of Agriculture, they will get their eyes opened.

"EXPEDIENCY" won't do to lean upon. Principle is the sure staff.

A Discordant Note.

There is a discordant note in the Tariff question in this State. We trust and believe it is but one. Under the head of "No tariff fight in the Democratic caucus"—the Aberdeen Examiner says:

The Tariff question is a local issue, and must be met and disposed of in the various Congressional Districts in accordance with local interests. Where a population is chiefly employed in iron, lead and copper industries, and manufacturing, the voters will be practically unanimous in favoring the so-called "protective system," while agricultural districts will gravitate towards a "revenue tariff with incidental protection," and the Congressmen thus chosen—each representing the policy, or interests, or prejudices of his constituency—will when assembled compromise their differences to as great an extent as possible in the interest of the consuming class.

This means that the Democrats must abandon their well chosen ground of a "Tariff for revenue only." If they are to stand on that ground, the tariff can not be considered as a mere "local question." The very object of the Tariff antagonizes such a position. It is to raise revenue for the maintenance of the government, not to promote any branch of industry nor to advance the interests of any locality or section. The occupation of the latter position by the Democracy involves the abandonment of the former; and then the party will be on high tariff, or protective ground. It would then be a Democratic party with Republican principles—a situation which, with deference to the Examiner, we do not think it is not willing to accept.

It seems that Hinds county may justly claim the honor and maternity of the Claiborne County Grange resolutions. We have always thought as much.—Port Gibson News.

The News is entirely mistaken. The writer and three other citizens of Hinds were present as invited guests, and as far as our knowledge and belief extend, Hinds county not only does not "claim the honor and maternity of the Claiborne County Grange resolutions," but neither originated, wrote, suggested nor inspired them. It neither adds to, nor detracts from, the merits of the resolutions, but since the statement has been made, it is due to Claiborne to correct it. None better than our distinguished friend of the News, knows that it is the way with Claiborne to speak for herself.

THE Columbus Index is mistaken in supposing that we referred to Col. Muldrow as the fast friend of Mr. Randall. The record shows that Muldrow, and we believe every other member from Mississippi, except one, voted for Blackburn in the caucus. Of course as a good Democrat he voted for Randall after the caucus nomination, and we would have done the same thing if we had occupied his seat.—Chickasaw Messenger.

The inference from the foregoing is that Col. Muldrow is not one of the "two" Representatives from Mississippi, who it is said intend to support Mr. Randall in caucus.

DISCUSSING the Supervision question, the Aberdeen Examiner says:

As to the resolutions of the Convention of 1877, we only attach the importance to them that we give to those of 1798; six years is a long time in this progressive age, and we prefer in all our sailing now-a-days to keep steady in the clear channel, ever mindful of the fact that the sands are shifting and the bars are forming, and that he is a poor pilot who steers his craft by ancient charts or old time soundings.

Passing by the fling at the time-honored resolutions of 1798 which were written by Jefferson the author of American Independence and the founder of the Democratic party, and which embody the very essence of the Democratic creed—we will remind our contemporary that the last State Democratic Convention which assembled in Mississippi—the Convention which in 1881 nominated our present State officers—adopted by acclamation, the following resolution:

Corporations supervisable by legislative authority, within constitutional limits, in the interest and for the protection of the people.

This is the organic law of the Democratic party in Mississippi, adopted two years ago, though to our friend of the Examiner it is an "ancient chart." We fear our friend has lost his "chart" and thrown away his compass and his anchor, and is floating on uncertain seas where he is in danger of being lost entirely.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, which has been in session at Lexington, Ky., adjourned on Saturday last. The next meeting of the Assembly is to be held in Vicksburg in May, 1884.

THE yellow fever is not far from our shores. The National Board of Health has been informed of twenty-two deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the week ending May 18, and the disease has made its appearance among the shipping of that port.

It was "expediency" that lost to the country the Democratic victory in 1876.

Revenue Reform.

The New York Sun is a very able paper, and is often right. It is not quite so, however, in its proposition to abolish "the internal revenue system and hateful relic of the war, which ought to be wiped out entirely before any attempt is made to deal with taxation by the Tariff." We have italicized the objectionable part. Why not move along the whole line of reform? Adopt the Presidents recommendation to repeal the entire revenue tax except as to distilled spirits, and remodel the tariff on a revenue basis. Our able New York contemporary knows that the primary object of the latter, is not to produce revenue, but to secure bounties to monopolists. Make it a tariff for revenue. Wipe out as far as practicable "the hateful relic of the war" and abolish altogether the present cumbrous internal revenue machinery which costs the people five millions of dollars annually.

Tuscany Wheat.

We have on exhibition a specimen bundle of wheat grown by Mr. S. H. Stackhouse, from seed furnished Maj. E. G. Wall, (Commissioner of Agriculture), by the King of Italy and given to Mr. S. to experiment with. Judging from the fruitage of the sample, the yield per acre will not fall short of thirty-five bushels.

The wheat is rust proof and admirably adapted to our climate, and Mr. S. is of the opinion that it will become in the course of a few years, a general crop. We invite farmers to call and examine it.—Crystal Springs Meteor.

If Maj. Wall has succeeded in introducing rust proof wheat into Mississippi—which we have the best reason for believing to be true—he has succeeded in accomplishing a great thing for her agricultural industry. Her soil produces wheat abundantly. The trouble is, that the ordinary western product is liable to rust. It is said the Italian wheat, which he has introduced for trial, produces as well, and is rust proof. Experiments are being made, and so far they promise well. If anticipations are realized, there is no reason why Mississippi may not produce her own wheat and become a large wheat exporting State.

THE announcement of Hon. Hiram Cusedy for re-election for District Attorney in the 10th district, is made in this paper. We have seen no other name announced; but it will do no injustice to others to say that the public judgment of the district is that he is a competent, able and fearless prosecuting attorney.

THE Car and Empress of Russia were crowned on Sunday last. The coronation ceremonies were elaborate and grand—nothing so costly or imposing in modern times. The Car takes the title of Alexander III. Nevertheless the head will lie uneasy, that wears the crown.

HON. T. C. FERGUSON, of Tunica, and D. M. Russell of Coahoma, were among the able talking as well as working members of the Convention. They favored energetic measures, but acted throughout in a spirit of compromise and conciliation.

HON. J. B. PERKINS, of Tunica, was a very efficient member of the Levee Convention. When the main question is considered by the Legislature, whether in extra or regular session, his services will be almost indispensable to the people, he has heretofore served so faithfully and well.

HON. J. M. LIDDELL and DR. J. P. Henry, of Leflore, participated prominently in the deliberations of the Levee Convention. Acting under instructions, the Leflore delegation voted against the proposition convening the Legislature.

J. R. LYNCH, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, of the State of Mississippi, has called a meeting of the Committee, at Jackson on the 12th of June.

MRS. LYDIA PINKHAM, the owner of the benevolent face that has beamed upon us in the newspapers in connection with her famous medicine, died at Lynn, Massachusetts, last week—having amassed a large fortune which she realized from advertising liberally.

AT a church festival in Chattanooga Friday night, shortly after midnight it was discovered that 24 persons, who attended, were poisoned by some taint in the refreshments. They are all recovering.

TEA and coffee are admitted free of duty, on the assumption that they are necessities of life. They are not as much so as salt and sugar, which are both heavily taxed under our present tariff system. It is an odious and unjust discrimination.

JUDGE T. R. GOWAN of the Westville News, aspires to the Democratic nomination to represent Simpson county. It is a great distinction and trust to represent such a constituency as old Simpson in the Legislature, and we are sure our confrere of the News is not unworthy of it.

Gov. LOWRY addresses the graduating class of the East Mississippi College at Meridian this evening.

DRIVEN from every other position the opposers of the Democratic doctrine of supervision have taken refuge behind the superficial plea of "expediency."

PROCTOR KNOTT being out of the way, if the Electoral Commission in the next Presidential count are considered in the choice of Speaker, R. Singleton is the fittest man.

We have on file for next issue an entertaining letter from our occasional clever correspondent, Capt. G. D. Marion, descriptive of Jones, Perry and Marion counties, and of the invasion given to things generally since the horse invaded that section of the State.

THE colored Convention called by Fred. Douglas and others, not receiving the countenance of the officeholders in Washington, will meet at Louisville, Ky., instead of the town city, on the 24th of September.

A CAUCUS of the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature, have nominated Hon. W. M. Springer of State for Speaker. As a Revenue Reformer, he stands in the front rank; better man could not be selected.

MR. CHAS. A. DANA's platform needed much carpentry, but it has excellent planks—No Internal Revenue and No Free Trade. Let us make it a "Tariff for Revenue only," and Internal Revenue tax.

INTERESTING services were held at Wesson on Sunday morning last, in commemorative of the disastrous cyclone last month. Revs. J. Woodbridge, J. Forsyth, R. H. Purser and Mr. Starnes occupied the pulpit, and made able addresses. A choir of sixteen voices sung the music. It was a sad and solemn occasion.

GENERAL ORDER No. 136, directed Charles Lyman from the United States Army in May 1863, in disgrace. The same Lyman has been appointed Examiner by the Civil Service Commission. Is this Civil Service Reform what?

CHARLES LEHMAN, Circuit Clerk Warren, having been indicted for issuing fraudulent county warrants, Judge Cowan made an order suspending Lehman from the office, and he was sentenced to jail for contempt of court, having been brought to the bench Court, it has voided the order Judge Cowan. The decision in Lehman in possession until found guilty as charged in the indictment.

MR. WALTER EVANS, of Kenton, who has been appointed Commissioner Internal Revenue, to succeed Grant Raum, put in his work in the Republican Convention for Mr. Arthur as his own successor. And by the way, we will predict that Arthur will win all the Southern cards in the game of the Presidential nominee. He is stacking the pack.

A Substantial Endorsement.

A prominent member of our State Senate, sent us a list of subscribers to these words of good cheer:

"I enclose a money order for \$10.00 to send THE CLARION for twelve months to the persons named."

"The position of THE CLARION as a question of the Supervision of Corporations, is right, and everyone who believes in the doctrine should do nothing to extend its circulation."

THE initial number of the Patron Hasbundry under its new administration, at Meridian, was issued on the 24th. Mr. H. W. Worthington, its late publisher commends it to public favor, an earnest address. Under the arrangement, Mr. J. G. McArthur, able writer, is the editor; and Mr. P. Dement, the business manager. The Patron is essentially a Grange paper, and will also be a valuable news journal, of instructive and entertaining matter for the general public.

In reference to the resolutions of the Claiborne County Grange, this accredited State organ of the Order says:

The recent action of the Grange of Claiborne—the proceedings of which will be found on our first page—has given rise to much comment, and con by the press of the State. Some of the criticisms are exceedingly unjust to say the least of them, but the effect to create a "tempest in a tea-pot," and place the Grange in a false attitude before the people will amount to very little. Our Claiborne county brethren accused by one of our contemporaries of taking a "new and unexpected" "chute." It is certainly not "new," it is "unexpected" to those who have kept posted in regard to the position and action of the Grange, both State and National, during the past ten or twelve years. We will refer to this subject again.

Pontotoc Democrat: Hon. C. R. McChell has been invited to attend a competitive examination on the 30th inst. between two female schools at West Point, Miss., and to deliver a medal to the successful competitor.